Practically all the States who were addressed have since sent the information all the States who however need updating in some cases.

Supply of drinking water in U.P.

1276. SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the projects undertaken or likely to be undertaken by the Central Government to solve the problem of drinking water in Allahabad and Bundelkhand regions in Uttar Pradesh and what are the details of the expenditure likely to be incurred on each project;

(b) by when these projects are likely to start functioning; and

(c) what are the main difficulties if any, in the implementation of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) In 1985-86 and 1986-87 under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) 119 rural water supply schemes covering 711 villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.56 crores have been approved for implementation by the State Government in Jhansi, Banda, Hamirpur and Allahabad districts of U. P.

(b) and (c) Provision of drinking water is a State subject. Project for providing safe drinking water to rural areas are planned, formulated and implemented by the States under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme (MNP). The Government of India supplements the efforts of State Governments by providing financial assistance under the ARWSP, the schemes under which are technically cleared by the Central Government. The responsibility of executing schemes and their monitoring under MNP and ARWSP in all respects lies with the States. No difficulty has been reported regarding implementation of the above schemes so far.

Implementation of IRDP Scheme in Madhya Pradesh

1277. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the finding of a survey conducted by the National Labour Institute in Jhabua District of Madhya Pradesh, a majority of the beneficiaries of IRDP have rather become indebted after the 'implementation' of the scheme;

(b) if so, what factors have been found to be responsible for this; and

(c) what remedial measures have been initiated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) to c) A copy of the report-Poverty Alleviation Programme—Feed back from Jhabua, conducted by Shri H. Pais and Shri C.S.K. Singh on behalf of National Labour Institute has been received. The report covers 340 households of which only 85 household were identified as beneficiaries of the IRDP and that too in only 10 out of 1760 villages of Jhabua District. The sample size is too small to come to any general conclusion. The study has pointed out weaknesses like lapse in identification, faulty selection of scheme, lack of marketing facilities and non-involvement of beneficiaries etc. These are all location and family specific. On the basis of major evaluation studies carried out during the Sixth Plan a number of corrective steps have been taken to revamp the IRDP. The Concurrent Evaluation Reports on IRDP for 12 months from October 1985—September 1986 covering 16101 beneficiary households in almost all the districts of the country by 29 reputed academic/research institutions show some very positive results. The steps taken to revamp the

IRDP during the Seventh Plan are given in the enclosed statement (*See* below).

Statement

1. The poverty line has been kept at Rs. 6400. The income of the assisted families is to be raised to this level;

2. For identification purposes, the cut off point has been raised to Rs. 4800 per family. However, all the families with income upto Rs. 3500 have to be covered before taking up families with higher income;

3. A higher investment per family including package of assistance to enable proper return on investment, for new beneficiaries;

4. Supplemental dose of assistance of those families assisted during VIth Plan who have not been able to cross the poverty line, for no fault of their own;

5. The approach of uniformity has been changed to one of selectivity based on poverty incidence;

6. Identification of beneficiaries must involve the people's representatives much more closely;

7. Efforts to improve the linkages through identifying bodies at district level for this purpose or the establishment of District Supply and Marketing Societies.

8. Increasing the coverage of women beneficiaries to 30 per cent.

9. Initiating a new scheme for the proper coordination of the training effort through the establishment of Composite Rural Training and Technology Centres.

10. The administrative set up at block, district and State level should be streamlined and strengthened, wherever necessary. A High Level Committee was also appointed to review the existing administrative arrangements for implementation of rural development programmes. The Committee has submitted its reports to Planning Commission.

11. Improvement in the functioning of banks, particularly at the grassroot level;

12. Creating a better climate of awareness of beneficiaries and their proper organisation;

13. A greater involvement of voluntary agencies will be sought for implementation of IRDP schemes, including TRYSEM, to enable new types of family oriented projects to be implemented in a most effective manner; and

14. A new system of concurrent valuation on the basis of taking up 36 districts, 72 blocks and a group of 10 current beneficiaries and 10 beneficiaries who received their assistance two years ago, per month has been introduced to have a closer monitoring of the programme.

Supply of DMS milk

1278. SHRI J. P. GOYAL. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Milk Scheme had started supplying toned milk through its booths in poly-packs;

(b) if so, the ratio of milk supplied in poly-packs and in bottles;

(c) the reasons for which the Delhi Milk Scheme could not supply the total quantity of milk in poly-packs; and

(d) by when the Delhi Milk Scheme proposes to switch over to the supply of milk only in poly-packs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The present ratio of milk supplied in poley-pack and in bottles is about 1:7

(c) The Delhi Milk Scheme has installed only 3 poly-pack filling machines for